SPECIAL

September -- Bargains.

Mens Sewed B Calf Shoes in Button, Lace and Congress at

\$2.00.

Equal to any \$2.50 Shoe in the Market.

C. E. LEWIS & CO.

110 Main Street.

ONE PRICE CASH ON DELIVERY BOOT and SHOE HOUSE.

FOR SALE.

Improved and Unimproved City Property
on the best improved streets in the city.

Lots on the inside on street car lines and in outside additions. Suburban lots on the east in his attempt to effect steam I comodition, to him is due the credit of having first thrown out the idea of atmospheric

Business lots and business blocks for sale at special bargains. Several fine tracts near the city for sale like thrown out the idea of atmospheric locomotion, and another Frenchman, Gauther, 1782, projected a method of conveying parcels and merchandise similar to the now familiar pneumatic tube. the city for sub-dividing and plating.

Improved farms and grass lands in all Whole Arie of Husbandrie," published in 1577, speaks of it as a worm-out invention—a thing "which was wood to be used in France. The evice was a love kindle of carre, with a couple of wheeles, and the runt armed with sharp making whiche, forced by the beaste

All parties wishing to buy would do well to call and examine my list before buying wheles, shid the fruit armed with sharp which sharp wishes, shid the fruit armed with sharp skyles, shid the fruit armed wi elsewhere.

W. A. THOMAS.

The Oldest Real Estate Agency in Wichita.

WICHITA

Wholesale Grocer Company Nos. 233 and 235 North Main St., WICHITA, KAN.

TO THE PUBLIC!

We will offer for next thirty days our very large stock of Spring work, consisting of one very fine Vis-a-Vis, one 12-Passenger Hack, a number of fine Carriages of different styles, also Surrys, Phætons, Buggies, and Spring wagons in great variety,

At Cost in Our Repository.

This is no advertising scheme, but a notice to the people, made in good faith, in order to dispose of a very large stock before the close of the season. We will, to accommodate persons who are not quite the season. ready to buy, take a small rayment down and holdgoods for a few days. Will also take good notes on reasonable time.

Now is Your Chance

Toget a good vehicle at cost. Come early while there is a large stock to select from. Remember the place,

Toget a good vehicle at cost. Come early while there is a large stock to select from. Remember the place,

KELLY, ALEXANDER & RAHN,

J. R. HOLLIDAY & CO., Wichita Grocery,

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES.

MONEY TO LOAN

No. 227 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

City Property, Chattel Mortgages

AND PERSONAL SECURITY. NO -- DELAYS! -LOWEST -- RATES!

L. B. BUNNELL & CO.

"There Is No New Thi g Under the Sun." We unite in halling the electric tele-graph as the wonder of the age, but the id-a is as old as 1637, at least. Scherwenter in that year explans how two individuals can communicate with each

wenter in that year expansion with widuals can communicate with each other by means of the magnetic needle.

In 1746 Le Monnier, by a series of experiments in the Royal Gardens in Paris, showed how electricity could be transmitted through iron wire 950 fathoms in length, and in 1753 there was a remarkable description of the electric te egraph in the Scots Magazine, in an article entitled "An Expeditious Method of Conveying Intelligence," by Charles Marshall. In 1774 we find an electric telegraph in full working order, and capacite of transmitting messages.

This was the invention of George Louis Lesage, of Geneva, who announced it in 1760. His instrument was composed of twenty-four metallic wires, separate

twenty-four metallic wires, separate from each other and inclosed in a non-conducting substance. Each wire ended in a stalk, mounted with a 1 tile ball of elder wood suspended by a slik thread. When a stream of electricity, no matter how slight, was sent throug a the wire, the elder ball at the end was repetied, such movement designating some letter

such movement designating some letter of the alphabe.

A few years later, in Arthur Young's "Travels in France," we read of a similar machine, the invintion of a M. Lomond, of Paris.

Photography is only a skillful development of a very old idea. Som-painting by the deguerre of ye was known to Leonardo da inci in the litteenth century. The art then lay in old you till

tury. The art then lay in oblivion till 1760, when it was clearly indicated in a book published in Paris, entitled "Gip-hinnie," written by Tiphanie de la Josiah Wed-wood, Sir Humphry Pavy and James Wart made experiments on the action of light upon intrate of liver

the action of light upon thirate of liver at the beginning of the present ee tary, and many years after, among the old hou enoid humber of Watt's partner, Ma thew Boulton, was found a representation of the old premis ant Scho, on a silvered e puor plate, apparently taken by some such process.

We often hear the Thames tunnel cited as an example of the wonderful genius of modern engineering, but the tunnel under the Eughrates at ancient Babylon was equally wonderful, and that under the wide mouth of the harber at Marseilles was a greater enterprise, while both the cancient works were as skillfully excented as the modere.

cented as the moders.

In a museum at Venice there are numerous fire arms of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that forestail many of cor most recording revenues, such as revolving pistois, rifled muckets, and breech-loading cannon.

Steam becomotion by sea and land had always been a dream of celentists. As early as 1543 Bia-co de Garay tried to

The resping-machine is an old inven-tion. Barmane Goose, in a book trans-lated from the German, entitled "The Whole Arie of Husbandrie," published

Gun; owder was known to the Romans, though they only used it for fireworks, and the secret of the terrible and destructive Greek fire has seen lost altogother.

altogether.
Suspension bridges were known in China for centuries, and the people of the same country used coal gas regularly or lighting purposes long before we did.

A Little Dinner aud a Dinner Party.

Thackeray, in "Mr. Brown's Letters to is as good as venison-beeftenk if you are hungry, as good as tent e-bouled ale, if you like it, to the full as good as champague, there is no delicacy in the world which M. Francatelli or M Soyer can produce which I believe to be better than toasted cheese.

I have seen a dozen of opicures at a grand table forsake every French and Italian delicacy for a boiled leg of pork

and pease pudding. You can but be nuagry, and eat and be happy."

All of which is very weil, but if you were to ask a dozen epicures to dinner and give them nothing but leg of pork and pease pudding, or if you were to set. and pease parting of it youw to to set down a party of people to whom you wished to show a mar of the civilities which custom and county demand, and will demand to imend a time, to her-rings and has sel mutten, it would, it may be permissible to think, not be un-reasonable in your guests of they were not allow the satisfies with the enternot altogether satisfied with the cater-

and altogether satisfies with the cater-tainment provided for them.

Both Thinekerny and other writers who have expressed the same opinion, were obviously confusing two branches of their subject, and were not sufficiently mindful of the fact that "a little dinsort of analogy.

The Talking Bear.

The follow ng incident occurred in the early part of the last century:

One market day a crowd throngel ound a "l arned" bear which was being exhibited by a mountebank. A traveller who was somewhat of a ventriloquist stepped up to the latter and very gravely asked him if his bear could talk.

"Ask him and you'll seen find out."
was the surly reply of the man, who
thought he was being held up to ridi-The ventriloquist then approached the

bear and said:
What country do you come from, my

good sir?"
The bear replied, in a clear voice:
"From the Alps, in Switzerland."
The systanders, overcome with astonishment, drew back a few paces. The ventr loquist continued: "Have you been long with your

"Long enough to get t'red of him."

"Isn't he k nd to you?"

"Oh, ye, he is as kind as a smith is to his anvil." replied the bear.

"And how do you mean to avenge rourself?"

"One of these days I hall crunch him like a radish to my breakfast." At these word the terrified crowd re-

treated to a s fe di tance.

The mounteba k tried to pull the

bear's chain, but the bear uttered a significant roar, and the crowd, thinking the bear was about to execute its threat, dispersed in all directions.

No Difference Where. So much talk about great men who were born and reare in the conry grows monotonous. It is an injustice to the boys who happened to be born in the

it shoul 'n't make any difference with the toy where he was born, whether in the ountry or the city, in a palace or a

Indeed, that's none of the boy's bus ness.-[Montgomery (A'a.) Advertiser.

A Man o Promise.

When Jack protests he'll keep his word
He saws severy much about it,
From his own warmth may be inferred
That there's prodigious cause to doubt
it.—[F. J. Hamilton in Life.

HORSES FOR THE CAVALRY.

An Army Officer Tells some Secrets Days and Days without a Sign of Verdure. A few days ago a New York newspaper reporter engaged in conversation with a recruiting sergeant of

the United States Cavalry service, and in the course of the chat the officer drifted into the discussion of the merits of horses supplied to the service, and the manner in which they are furnished to the Government.

Not long since five handred horses were purchased in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and other large mercantile centres for troops in the four big Western departments of the Platte, Dakota, Missouri and Texas, in which divisions it is estimated that threefourths of the army of our country is

comprised. "Most of our cavalry horses," said the recruiting sergeant, "are lost on the plains in the West. No one here East can conceive the rigor of our Western military duties or the hardships they entail for the soldiers and their beasts. We suppose that the great West is teeming with verdure and crafty obtains reforage, whereas the fact is that in very many tracts of country scouting par-tics are compelled to ride for a week or more, at the rate of perhaps fifty miles a day, with no grain for their horses and very little grass by the way.

"A general scrutiny of the condemned army horses would show that their re-tirement from the service is due more to starvation than anything else. often the trooper's horse drops in the ranks from sheer exhaustion, and others are so badly used up that they never receiver from the privation and fatigue and are finally condemned for use in the field and shipped to recruiting stations, where they answer much better even than green horses for drill-

"What are the physical qualifica-tions demanded in the selection of horses for the cavalry service?"

"Well, in the first place, none but goldings are taken. The Government does not care for stallions or mares. The minus! submitted for purchase should stand at least fif.een hands high and weigh about nine hundred pounds. He should be short in the back and also short in the pastern joints. A long-legged beast with a tadly shaped head wouldn't pass muster at all. Low withers is one of the most essential because a horse with high forward and got sores; and once in their condition he loses flesh and bo

comes warthless. "In addition to these specifications he must be absolutely free from con-tracted hoofs or he won't pass the inspection of the board." "In what manner are horses secured

for cavalry service?" "Generally by advertising. The particular class of animals desired are

becoming scarcer every day. This, I suppose, is due to the fact that breeders are giving their attention to raising draught horses of the Percheron, Norman and similar stock, which are, of

course, too slow for cavalry purposes.
"It is a singular fact that horse dealers, as a rule, consider the Government legitimate prey for all sorts of imposition. For instance, at the last inspection only eight out of sixty horses effered were accepted. Hostlers trotted them out for inspection full of confidence that they could unload their employers' stock of useless

"Some of the animal," manes and foretops were plaited and decorated with strips of red flannel. Their tails were done up in common bagging of so bulky a shape as to suggest the probability of their being about ten feet long.

" Of course, these decorations had to come off to make sure that the tails were all there, and that the manes were of hair instead of oakum.

"The eyes of a horse under inspec-tion are closely examined.

" If he, in general outline, is regarded as worthy of consideration at all, he is submitted to a rigorous examination—which takes up about a quarter of an hour-all over him from his teeth to his fetlocks and heefs. Then the hostler is directed to walk the animal up and down the length of the yard and afterwards to run him as fast as the beast can go. If his action is easy he is ordered 'tied in 'for the final

inspection.

"The last test is a run up hill for a distance of two hundred yards or so, to see if his wind is good. No saddle is used. The hostler simply mounts and trots to the starting point, riding back as fast as a liberal application of cowhide to his beast can carry him.

"If the horse passes this muster be is purchased and led to the blacksmith shop to be branded. His first decoration is a big U. S. on the left shoulder. "When he is detailed to a regiment

he is burned again with the regimental brand, and with the brand of his com-pany on the left hip. For more per-fect identification he receives an additional marking on the hoof, and is then ready for business.

"I know of nothing more painful than the branding of a beast, and I think he knows of nothing more painful himself.

"The brands become obscure in a few years, and are necessarily renewed. It is a peculiar fact that when the time comes for renewing the operation nine out of ten animals remember the prev-ious dose, and it is no easy matter to repeat it."

Old Sail-Cloths Made into Bibles. Old sail-cloths are used extensively for making the paper for Oxford Bibles
"There are huge piles of this old
material," says the Leisure Hour
"gathered in here after battling with
breezes in all the seas under heaven.

"They come in here to be torn into threads, and beaten into pulp, and bleached, drawn out into beautifu white sheets, to be presently printed on, wafted off again to the ends of the earth—certainly rather a quaint and curious metamorphosis."

WHAT RULES THE WORLD.

They say that a man i- mighty.

He governs land and sea.

He wisles a m ghty scept?

O'er less r powers that be:

But a mightler power, and stronger,

Man from his throne has hurle?,

"For the hand that rocks the cradle

Is the hand that rules the world."

In deep, mysterious conclave,
Mid philosophic minds,
Unravelling knotty problems,
His native-phere man finds;
Yet all his "ies" and "iems"
To heaven's four winds are burled,
"For the hand that rocks the cradie

Is the hand that rules the world." Behold the brave comma der.

Stanch 'mid the carnage's and,
Stanch 'mid the carnage's and,
Behold the guidon 'ying'
With the colors in his 'and;
Brave men they be, yet craven
When this banner is unfurled:
The hand that rocks the cradle

Is the hand that rules the world."

Great statesmen govern nations, Kings mould a people's late, But the unseen hands of velvet These giants regulate.

The iron arm of for une With woman's charm is puried, For the hand that rocks the cradie

Is the hand that rules the world."

-[American Israelite.

Steeping in Church. A physician who was resked for

Tallic ense-country Sep, to over anting and to the general quies and company sur-"I wo often," said he, "cavised compared mine who are troubled with some a to try a quiet church where in manner, and a most casts the of the home.

It has been a become The poor

gentle and refresh tako a in a land see train for relief and often get it, but nothing has succession to well as the Sunday morn-

ing service in a quiet church. "if see people, however, who do not need to sleep in church and do not want to would drink very strong tea or coffee before going to church they might find it effective, but by no means "Why do you see the baldheads noddi g most in church? Because the

old are more susceptible to the influence of such surroundings.
"The women seldem go to sleep, because they are so dresed that to sleep would be almost impossible. If the men would lace themselves up ight they might keep awake, too, at, is the words of General Knicker-ocker, They cawn't do it, you know." [Philadelphia Record.

The Child Father of the Man

When a silly and selfish little boy is walking in the street eating a piece of pie he firmly believes that every man, woman and child in sight of him

has designs on that pie.

When a grown man holds and enjoys a good fat office he lives and thinks and operates on that same pic theory, and sees in every movement and action of every other man an attempt on his place or somebody else's. He judges the actions of all other men by his standard .- [Greenville (S

The First Silk Hat.

A Boston newspaper draws public attention to the circumstance that the first silk hat was made about fifty years ago, and that like so many other arti-cles which are common and of every-

day use, it was of Chinese origin. The story runs that a French sea cap tain on the coast of China, desiring to have his shabby beaver hat replaced by a new one, took it ashore, and as they had not the material, they made him a

regular style.

He Was an Honest Man A Virginin farmer who owned a fine calf was asked recently by a friend what he would take for the animal.

"Six doners," was the reply.

The very rext day the friend rushed over to the farmer's house in a flurry of excitement.

"The train killed your calf just now," "By gosh!" exclaimed the farmer, "the railroad must pay me \$15 for that calf. I wouldn't have taken \$25 for

It developed, however, that it was a hoax, and the farmer still holds the calf at \$6.—[Baltimore Sun. A Cad Flatterer.

"Do you think, Mr. Featherly," said Mrs. Hendricks, "that Miss Hobson is a very beautiful girl?" She is not half as pretty as your

daughte, Mrs. Hendricks."
"I am afraid you are a sad flatterer,
Mr. Featherry, laughed Mrs. Hendricks,
touching him lightly with her fan. "I
am told that my daughter looks very
much like me."
"Well green admitting that" said "Well, even admitting that," said Featherly, gallantly, "I still think she is prettler than Miss Hobson."-[N.

Model Crop Report.

A blank crop report was sent out by a Cleveland paper for the farmers to till out, and the other day one of them came back with the following written on the

blank side in pencil:
"All we've got in this neighborhood is three widders, two school mu'ams, a patch of wheat, the hog cholera, too much rain, about 50 acres of taters, and a darn fool who mar tel a cross-eyed gal be anse she owns 80 sheep and a mule, which the rame is me, and no more at present."-[Independent.

An Infallible Plan.

Brown: "I've got an excellent plan for getting rid of bill collectors," Gran: "Ha! That so?" Never fails."

An old fellow, you must let to secret, for I'm worded to

death by 'em."

B.; "Weil, I've tried it several times of late, and I find the man never comes

back again." G.: "Ay, ay, what do you do?"
B.; "I pay him."—[Boston Courier.

"Look here, Smith," said a rich fellow to his former schoolmate, who had asked for aid, "this is the second time you're applied to me this month. I'm afraid you don't live within your means."

means."
"Ah," said Smith, "I'm just trying to find the means to live within."

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BUY LOTS IN

This, it appears, happened in 1832, and he carried the hat to Paris that same year. Here it was immediately copied, and in a few years became a

These Lots are close to the City Limits, and are lying between Central Ave. and Second Street, east of town. There lots are for sale on cheap. and easy terms. No college, Union depot or machine shops

BUTLER & FISHERS HARDWARE ST(RE

are to be built on them. For terms apply at the

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